

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8548

晚七月四日三號

MONDAY, MAY 15 1911.

一月五日

號五十一月五英港

88 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

KENNY V. STRONG.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Shanghai, May 14, 3.20 p.m.
Roy Kenny, who defeated Bill Lewis in Hongkong, managed to knock out Strong of H.M.S. Astro in two rounds. There was a large attendance and the entertainment was a big success.

CHINESE TIN OUTPUT.

The United States Consul at Hongkong reports that shipments of tin from China are likely to be soon largely increased. Practically all the tin mines of the country are in Yunnan province, and the exports go almost entirely through the port of Mengtze and way of Haiphong to Hongkong, whence they are distributed all over the world. The mining heretofore has been altogether by native process, and the output has been large in spite of the many drawbacks to the trade due to imperfect methods of production. Recently German interests secured concessions in the province and a modern ore dressing and smelting plant is being installed and soon to be at work. The machinery has been purchased in Germany, and has been carried to the vicinity of Mengtze by way of Haiphong and the French railway. Chinese capitalists and officials have long considered the tin mines of Yunnan of more than ordinary importance in the development of that province. At present the export of tin constitutes 93 per cent. of the trade of Mengtze, the principal port of the province. The introduction of the modern plant now being constructed at Keticou, near Mengtze, will probably double the output of the mines in that vicinity at once, and at the same time will improve the quality of metal produced. What the ultimate output will be cannot be stated accurately, but the ore deposits are known to be very large and of high quality, and production is likely to be expanded as much as the world's market will justify.

LAWN TENNIS.

The K.C.C. and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. met on the Kowloon ground on Saturday afternoon. K.C.C. won by 64 games to 35. The scores were as follows:

Messrs. Groom and Foulds beat Messrs. Wei Wing Lock and Wong Po Kie 8,3; beat Messrs. Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 9,2; beat Messrs. Ko Po Shan and Rev. Mr. Stewart 9,2.

Messrs. Abraham and van Delden beat Messrs. Wei Wing Lock and Wong Po Kie 6,5; beat Messrs. Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 8,3; beat Messrs. Ko Po Shan and Rev. Mr. Stewart 7,4.

Messrs. Fowler and Rose beat Messrs. Ko Po Shan and Rev. Mr. Stewart 7,4; lost to Messrs. Wei Wing Lock and Wong Po Kie 5,6; lost to Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 5,6.

K.O.O. TOURNAMENT.
B Class Singles.—Second Round.

Mr. Kynock (received 3,0) beat Mr. Bierman (scratches) 6,4; 3,6; 0,4.

Mr. Choo (loses 15,1) beat Mr. Brett (loses 15,1) 0,3; 0,1.

At the letting of a piece of land by auction at Bourne, Lincolnshire, two boys, according to a quaint old custom, ran from the auctioneer to a given point and back, and the land was let to the person whose bid was unchallenged when the boys returned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LOYALTY OF FRANCE.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 15th, 7.15 a.m.

A St. Petersburg official message to the Rossiya states that communications from the French Cabinet concerning Morocco have been subject to an exchange of views between the Russian and German Governments. Friendly conversations showed that both agreed in the complete sincerity of the intentions of France and her loyalty to international engagements.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

Bombay, May 15th, 7.15 a.m.

A semi-official communiqué published in St. Petersburg states that the rumours that the Russian and Japanese Governments are negotiating regarding a common, or more active policy towards China are pure inventions.

The Russian policy in the Far

East aims at the maintenance of the status quo.

RUSSIAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

Bombay, May 15th, 7.15 a.m.

A St. Petersburg message states that the Russian Government has decided to introduce a bill establishing Consulates in Canton and Kowloon, abolishing Consulates in Hongkong and Fuchow.

POLICE COURT.

Wat Sing and Ko Kwai were charged this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazland with assaulting one, Mohamed Ali at Hunghom.

Mr. P. W. Goldring prosecuted. The case adjourned for a week. Bail \$25 each.

A hawker was fined \$15 or one month for hawking fish.

Ngor Tse, San of firm of Wo Sang, Cheung Sing Kee was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with forging books showing fictitious losses, and failure to produce books.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (from the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Lookard and Danson) prosecuted, while Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for the defence.

The case was remanded till Thursday afternoon at 2.15 p.m. Bail \$5000.

A Chinese beggar woman was charged with beggar in public streets. When she was searched \$10.50 was found in her possession. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 or two weeks imprisonment. She took the two weeks.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U.S. WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 14, 7.5 a.m.

Washington reports that the Hon. W. M. G. Dickinson, Secretary for War, has resigned.

Mr. Stimson, who was recently

candidate for the Governorship of

New York, has succeeded to the

post.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 14, 7.5 a.m.

A semi-official communiqué published in St. Petersburg states that the rumours that the Russian and Japanese Governments are negotiating regarding a common, or more active policy towards China are pure inventions.

The Russian policy in the Far

East aims at the maintenance of the status quo.

UNHINDERED IMPORT OF ARMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 13, 2 p.m.

The fact of the rebels being in possession of Juarez is important because under the American interpretation of the neutrality laws arms and munitions of war can pass the frontier to Juarez unhindered provided they are sent in a business way unaccompanied by armed men.

KOREA SALT ENTERPRISE.

It is reported that the Government-General of Korea is contemplating the establishment of a semi-official enterprise for making salt. The salt monopoly cannot be introduced into Korea just yet, but the company law will provide the necessary safeguard against further private enterprise in connection with the salt industry. The Government-General is reported to be making the necessary investigations preliminary to the establishment of a semi-official salt-making enterprise, probably with certain conditions favouring the introduction of the State monopoly system at a later date.

A sum of \$1,000 has been given by the Shah of Persia towards the erection of a mosque in London for the use of Mohammedians residents and visitors.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 or two weeks imprisonment. She took the two weeks.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

POWER TO CONTROL FINANCE.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has been negotiating with the President of the Board of Finance for the full power of controlling the finance of his provinces. As nothing definite has been settled, the Viceroy's departure for his new post has been postponed.

CHINESE RAILWAY SHARES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONTROL.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

The Board of Communications has suggested three ways for the approval of the shares before taking over the control of all the railways for the Government:

1. The commercial shares should be included in the Government shares;

2. The funds of the commercial shares should be used for the development of the branch lines of the various railways;

3. The funds of the commercial shares should be paid by yearly instalments.

The Board has telegraphed to the various railways calling an extraordinary meeting to consider the suggestions.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

Three persons who are suspected of belonging to the revolutionary party have been arrested by order of the Board of Interior.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

FOREIGN LOAN OF

£5,000,000.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

The Board of Communications has signed an agreement for a foreign loan of £5,000,000 for the development of the Hunan and Hupel Railways.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS DRIVE OUT CHINESE.

GRAVE NEWS FROM IJI.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

The Governor of Turkestan has telegraphed to Peking stating that the Russian troops have entered Ili and have driven out all the Chinese officials. The Tartar General of the city is reported to have fled.

CANTON VICEROY ASKS FOR AUDIENCE.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton has asked the Throne for an audience. An Imperial decree has been issued instructing the Viceroy not to proceed to Peking for the present.

GUNBOATS REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW FROM CANTON.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the various foreign ministers in Peking to withdraw all the foreign gunboats in Canton, as things are quiet. Only the French Minister is in favour and the others are strongly opposed to the idea.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

Over four hundred students, who have completed their education abroad, have been examined in Peking recently in a special examination.

NEW VICEROY MAKES CHANGES.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces proposes to enlist the Hunan and Hupel Railways and turn them into cavalry.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

MAY 16TH FIXED FOR REVOLT.

REVOLUTIONARIES ANTICIPATED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 14.

Urgent telegrams have been received in Peking from the Governor of Chekiang to the effect that the revolutionaries in his province have secretly united with those of the provinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Hupel to create a simultaneous revolt in all these provinces on the 16th inst.

A LEADER OF THE PRESS.

A writer in the "Daily Mail" gives expression to the following sentiments:—It was with genuine and deep sorrow that many of us Saturday last attended the funeral of Mr. Moberly Bell, the managing director of "The Times," who died suddenly over his desk three days before. Mr. Bell was one of the great figures of British journalism, a big man physically and mentally and one who knew more of the inner history of world affairs during the past twenty years than any half-dozen ambassadors or Ministers combined. Some time ago chance brought us together for a time as travelling companions abroad, and there one learnt to appreciate the mental vigour, the genuine kindness of heart, with its surface touch of cynicism, and the exact knowledge of the man. As managing director of "The Times," he occupied a position of world-wide influence. He did many notable things in his time, and discovered more than one man who has since become famous. For example, he picked out Morrison, of Peking, when he was an unknown young traveller who had written one very popular book. Mr. Moberly Bell read the book, was struck by its power, sent for the author, and offered him a post as foreign correspondent. Within four or five years Morrison had justified the choice and had made the Peking correspondent of "The Times" world-famous. This is typical of Mr. Bell's prescience and sound judgement. Mr. Moberly Bell carefully avoided personal publicity as some men seek it. For example, on one occasion a newspaper wrote and asked him for a recent portrait of himself to be printed with others of representative Empire Press leaders. A reply came promptly: "I have no recent portrait of myself, and I have no desire to possess one."

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN SIBERIA.

PROPOSAL TO INTRODUCE CHINESE.

Owing to lack of labour in Siberia in consequence of the deportation of Chinese labourers, says a Vladivostok dispatch to the Asahi, the authorities have been unable to start the works undertaken by the Government. It is reported that the Staff Department of the Amur military district has in these circumstances decided to introduce 10,000 Chinese labourers into the territory.

Note.—A slight earthquake

was felt this morning at 11.55 a.m.

The barometer has risen moderately

over the E. and N.E. coasts of

China and in W. Japan.

Pressure is high over N. China,

and relatively low over the N.

part of the China Sea, and the

Pacific to the South of Japan.

Fresh to strong E. winds and

unsettled squally weather must

still be expected over the northern

shores of the China Sea.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000.
Silver \$10,000,000 at 2/-
\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kendall, Chairman
G. H. Medium, Esq., Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq.
C. S. Gubray, Esq.
Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on INTEREST on deposit is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.

W. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Ven 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND... 16,850,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBÉ. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEW CHIANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTON.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAO-YANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 1 " 2½ " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—88, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
For 8 " 3 " "
GEO. HOGG, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th Feb, 1911. [13]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... Sh. Taels 7,000,000
I HAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DRS. DISCUSCO GESELL-SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learnt on application, very description of Banking and change business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar, 1911. [2]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.
LONDON & ANTI-WERF V. ST. PORK, SICILIA About Freight and
PEKING, CHIN. PORT SAID AND CAPT. C. H. WATKINS, n.n.n. 17th May Passage.
MARECHALLES.....
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE POONA About Freight only.
SHANGHAI DRUHL About Freight and CAPT. H. S. Bradshaw, 26th May Passage.
LONDON, VIA DEVANNA Noon, See Special CALL..... CAPT. H. Powell, 27th May. Advertisement.
LONDON & ANTI-WERF V. ST. PORK, SUMATRA About Freight and W. R. Le Mare, 31st May Passage.
PEKING, CHIN. PORT SAID AND MARECHALLES.....
For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For STEAMERS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA About MONDAY,
YOKOHAMA..... CAPT. Ph. Oberhauser, 16th May.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, PRINZ SIEGMUND, 6,000 SATURDAY,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE..... CAPT. F. Brueggen, 20th May,
& MELBOURNE..... at Daylight.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA "COBLENZ"..... 6,750 About TUESDAY,
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN..... CAPT. H. Raegener, 30th May.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN "BOHNE"..... 5,050 End of May.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1911. [7]

Intimations

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT
The typewriter which does the most work and the best work in the

SHORTEST TIME for the

LONGEST TIME is the

REMITTENT.

SIEMSSON & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON,
General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [497]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1911. [1058]

Intimations

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office in the Far East—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fow Chow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

992] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, M. MELACHRINO CO., CAIRO.

Fresh Lot arrived from Amsterdam: Havana Cigars, Cigars Non Plus Ultra, Casino, Progresso, Margarita, and Moon Cigars.

From Italian Manufact: Cigars Regal, London, Virginia Niss Paglia.

A. P. JEANNOU & CO., Importer, 18, Queen's Road Central.

Obtainable from:—THE PAUL VOLTER CO., LTD., M. STURMEN, 63, Queen's Road Central, and JOSEPH MONKES, Shummen, Canton.

BICANDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
GINS, SHERRIES,
WHISKIES, MARSALAS,
VERMOUTH, MADEIRAS,
BITTERS, PORTS,
Telephone LIQUEURS, BURGUNDIES,
No. 75. ALES BEERS AND STOUTS,
HOCKS & MOSELLES.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

LA FEDERALE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., ZUERICH.

WE hereby beg to inform the public that the agency of the above Company has been handed over to us by Messrs. DADY BURLOR & CO. and that they do not accept any risk for account of the above Company from date.

HEUSER, EBBRIUS & CO., Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1124]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the power so far held by Mr. J. EMIL MEYER to SIGN our FIRM per procuration has been withdrawn from this date.

GARRELS, BORNER & CO., Shanghai, Hongkong and Hankow, Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1125]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at No. 15, Prince's Building, 2nd Floor, under the firm name of DE SOUSA & CO.

E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1116]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1911, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of reviewing the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [1120]

E. C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th May, Boys' Own Club Athletic Meet.

ing, on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m.

Empire Day, Thursday, 1st June.

Opening of Peak School, Hongkong, 14th May, 1911. [1101]

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE SHARES.
Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s share-report for the P. and O. mail of the 5th inst., states:—

The market has been quiet since our last report and rubber share show little change on the week, with the exception of Malacca which have risen sharply from £9 to £9.12.0. There is considerable demand for sterling tin shares, particularly Tronohs and Lahuts and the Industrial section has received a fair share of attention.

Rubber—Malacca Preferences have been placed at \$9, Kuala Lumpur £7.50, Bukit Kanjung 50.3, Linggi 48.6, Beniort Borneo 17.6, Sungsang 30.3, United Sun Betong 27.4, Duff 11.4.1.2, Lumut 14.0 premium, Heawoods 4.6 to 4.3, Morlimans 4.10 and the New Port Dickson Co. has been dealt in at \$8d and 7.1.2 premium. Balgownies have changed hands at \$10.50, Chongkut Sordangs \$6.50, Ayer Panas \$4.70 to \$4.90, Alor Gajah \$1.50, United Singapores \$1.32.1.2 to \$1.25, Nyalls 35 cents and Kolemuk \$2.50 discount.

Mining—Tronohs have been sold at 48.3 closing with buyers at 51.3. Lahuts are wanted at 25, and Beluts and Sipians have changed hands at \$6 and 50 cents, respectively.

General—Straits Trading are being quietly picked up at \$50 by investors, showing a gain of \$2 on the week. Fraser and Neave has been done at \$38 and Steam Ships are wanted at quotations. Shells are unchanged at 90, and there is some enquiry for Riley Hargreaves preference and debentures.

THE DESIRE NOT TO SEE THINGS.

Historical accuracy, we sadly fear, is not likely to be intimately associated with the native-owned press, now rapidly growing up in China and which speaks to the world in English. The Peking Daily News, for instance, gravely informs its readers in its issue of the 1st May that the sanguinary rising in Canton is not the work of revolutionaries at all, but of disgruntled gamblers who have been thrown out of work by the suppression of gambling by the Viceroy! This naive explanation ill accords with the numerous official and semi-official reports already received from many quarters and published in almost all the newspapers or with the reports of the trial of the assassin of the Tartar-General and the last speech of his revolutionary assailant as he was led to execution, to the effect that there were many members of his brethren waiting and ready to promptly avenge his death. In the same issue of our Peking contemporary we find that the recent "accident" on the Peking-Hankow Railway thus innocently explained: "The heavy rain caused rail to spread, resulting in the accident" while all other published reports attribute the derailment of the cars to very different causes, i.e. a willful attempt by some miscreants to wreck the train. The Mexican Minister and General and Mrs. Duval of Manila were passengers by the train. General Duval, who received a bad cut on the face and a contusion on the chest, was the only one to sustain any injuries beyond the shock of being thrown off their feet when the cars overturned. It will be remembered that our Peking contemporary distinguished itself when the plague first made its appearance recently in the north by vigorously denying for a long time that plague existed in many places—which soon developed into unenviable prominence in the mortality returns.—"China Gazette."

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

"The Literary Digest" of April 15th commenting on the Mexican Revolution under the heading of "Mexican Progress Peacock" says:

Reorganization of the Diaz Cabinet, the granting of the most-needed reforms, the appointment by the Mexican Government of official peace negotiators to deal directly with Francisco I. Madero, Jr., all these things are taken by many to point to a speedy restoration of peace south of the Rio Grande, despite the retreat of Madero himself, encamped with 1,200 men on the hills overlooking Chihuahua; that there is no peace while Diaz rules.

Even more significant of the dawn of a new day in Mexico is the message read by the aged President at the opening of the present session of Congress. "It is the most notable State paper he ever wrote, because it is 'the first and only surrender this grim old warrior ever made.'

The chief points of this message are thus summed up by the "New York Tribune."

"No re-election of President, and other executive officers."

"Reform of election laws so as to make the franchise virtually free."

"Reform of the judiciary, making judges more independent."

"Division of great estates into parcels that may be taken up and cultivated by small landowners."

"Abuses of power by local officials to be abated."

"President Taft's action in mobilizing troops near the border approved as wise and in the interests of peace."

"Furthermore," continues the message:

"Measures will be taken that will demonstrate firm purpose to give heed to reasonable complaints that are made against some of the authorities, especially those who are in closest touch with the people. . . .

"The principle of no re-election for executive functionaries elected by popular suffrage had not of late been broached in any of the legislative assemblies of the Republic, and for that reason the Federal executive had not thought proper to express an opinion as to a question which, by its nature, falls within the province of those assemblies; but seeing that the issue has recently been brought up in some of the State legislatures and has also been discussed in the press, the Executive takes this occasion to manifest his hearty assent to the principle in question and to declare that if a bill be brought before Congress providing for the periodical renovation of the functionaries referred to, the Executive will give to such measure his earnest support."

If this remarkable message from Porfirio Diaz fails to satisfy his countrymen, then nothing short of a complete change of Government will satisfy them. Thus thinks the "Evening Post." The "Républican" says:

"In view of the advanced age of President Diaz, for he is in his eighty-first year, they should now be content for a while with the reforms which he has promised in his recent message. At his death, or retirement at the end of his present term, it would undoubtedly be possible to reconsider the question of reforms in government, inasmuch as a new administration would wish to begin its work with no powerful section of the people dangerously disaffected; and even before then, in case peace were soon restored, other additional measures to satisfy opposition grievances might be obtained from President Diaz himself."

"There is no sort of doubt that, if the insurgent leaders desire most of all the advancement of the best interests of their country they will not continue hostilities and thus prolong indefinitely the present state of things. The promotion of Mexico's welfare can be effected to advantage only by Mexicans joining hands for the common good. We must solve our own problems, says the fighting Madero. The best way to solve them is not by civil war."

Madero, however, declares that to have peace "it is absolutely essential that General Diaz should retire." Then both sides could agree upon a provisional President, not necessarily Madero himself, who says he "would accept as provisional President a member of the Diaz administration." Reuter.

tion, if chosen by both sides, and if the right to select a few provisional governors is granted to us. This to us means a great concession which we will make to end the war.

JUNGLE MASSACRE.

BRITISH PARTY'S FATE.

Telegrams from Calcutta regarding the massacre of Mr. Noel Williamson and his party in Assam state that four Nepalese coolies escaped. They report that Mr. Williamson's party was surprised by the Abors, a wild and turbulent tribe on the borders of Assam. The savages numbered 1,000, and after the massacre the survivors were pursued for three days.

Friendly Abors add that Mr. Williamson was suddenly overpowered, bound, and mutilated.

It appears that Mr. Williamson, Mr. Gregorson, and fifty coolies were ascending the Dihong River, unarmed, on a friendly mission, when they were suddenly attacked and murdered but no further details of the tragedy have been received. The two Nepalese coolies brought the news to Dibrugarh, and Mr. Harrison, the manager of the local sawmills, at once went up the Dihong in a steam launch to search for possible survivors.

SURVIVOR'S STORY. The following account of the massacre has been told by one of the Nepalese who escaped:

"At noon the Abors assembled with spears, curved knives, bows, and arrows. There were about 1,000 of them. They uttered the war cry and suddenly poured into the house and attacked us with spears and knives. I cut down three, but after seeing five of my comrades cut down I escaped to the back of the house. There I dropped two elephants' height to the ground and ran to the jungle, where I joined Mr. Williamson's orderly."

"There were no signs of the subah. I heard only one shot 300 yards from the village. Thereafter I separated shortly afterwards, and I never saw him again."

"Half an hour afterwards I met two comrades. Keeping to the jungle and avoiding the paths picked by the Abors, we reached Dr. Gregorson's camp the same evening. We saw a fire and crawled up close to it, but saw only Abors. We then continued along the left bank of the river to a point below the village of Kebang. We crossed the Dihong in a boat, which overturned, but we managed to hang on to it all night. In two days we came to a friendly Abor village, where the inhabitants fed us and gave us beds. Next day we were put in Mr. Harrison's steamer."

AVENGERS IN PURSUIT. A force of 200 police has arrived at Passiang, but is not strong enough to advance. Some reports state that this force, which is commanded by Mr. Arthur Bentinck, Deputy Commissioner, is itself in great danger.

The punitive expedition proper will move forward in the coming autumn, as the flooded state of the country during the rains renders the passage of troops impossible.

FATHER VAUGHAN ON CANADA. Father Vaughan recently brought to a close his annual mission to costermongers and other toilers.

In his final exhortation Father Vaughan said he had been struck by many articles of "The Daily Mail" about Canada. Lately he had returned from his first visit, and more fervently than ever he recommended members of his guild to put together their "bits of things" and to make for the north-west of the Dominion.

Provided a worker, skilled or unskilled, would but take off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and put his back into his job he was bound to come out on top. It was "dogged" that did the trick and made the fortune.

SINGAPORE FREIGHTS.

Before leaving for home, the Governor, Sir John Anderson, received a memorial from every Singapore mercantile house which is not conference-tied, favouring the Freights Bill which is aimed at the Shipping Ring. In acknowledging the memorial, Sir John Anderson assured the memorialists that he would do his best to secure some permanent improvement in the existing conditions.

GLASS-BOTTOMED SHIPS.

GREATER SPEED AND SMALLER COAL CONSUMPTION.

An invention for covering ships' bottoms with glass with a view to securing greater speed and a saving in coal consumption has been patented in England. Arrangements have already been made for testing the practicability of the process on an ocean-going steamer.

Mr. P. F. Linton, of Messrs. H. V. Low and Co., London-wall-street, E.C., who has bought the rights of the invention, in explaining, the new process, said:

"The advantages of the patent, if the claims prove to be true, are obvious. Suppose a ship of 3,300 tons gross tonnage with a speed, when clean, of fourteen knots per hour burns seventy tons of coal a day. After six months at sea the coal consumption will increase very largely, until about the tenth month it will cost 110 tons per day to give the same speed owing to the growth of barnacles on the bottom. It is therefore cheaper to dock the ship at least once in every six months.

"The patented claim that the cost of placing the glass plates on the sea-covered bottom will not exceed two coatings of paint. The system has already been tried on a small electric launch with very satisfactory results, and in the near future an experiment will be tried with a big ocean-going steamer."

"ZOO'S" BILL OF FARE.

HORSES, RATS, AND MICE IN THE MENU.

Interesting facts and figures regarding the London Zoological Garden's are contained in the annual report of the Zoological Society which has just been issued. The following was the "Zoo's" bill of fare for the year:

Chaff (tons) 37 1-4
Tares (bundles) 14,188
Wheat (bushels) 342
Maize (bushels) 360
Canary seed (bushels) 150
Whiting (lbs.) 10,944
Herrings (lbs.) 9,758
Horses 218
Goats 152
New milk (pints) 12,025
Condensed milk (tins) 2,724
Bananas 97,884
Apples (pecks) 923 1-2
Oranges 13,013
Carrots (lbs.) 19,939
Mangel Wurzels (tons) 7 1-2
Bread (quarters) 6,808
Eggs 39,110
Rats 3,657
Mice 5,858
Sparrows 3,575

The total number of visitors to the gardens during the year was 807,481, an increase of 100,403 on 1909.

MISSIONARY TO CANNIBALS.

The John G. Paton Mission, which exists mainly for the evangelisation of the remaining cannibals in the New Hebrides islands, in the Pacific, is advertising for a missionary for the post at Wala, North Malekula. A Presbyterian, who is also a medical man, is required. The salary is £240 and house, motor-boat, mission hospital, and medical outfit are provided.

HISTORIC LIGHTHOUSE.

TWO CENTURIES OF SERVICE.

Mariners approaching the Scilly Islands by night will, after August 10 next, miss the warning beam of light from the St. Agnes lighthouse. This well-known light, which has been in existence for upwards of a couple of centuries, is in a few months' time to be discontinued, and in its place the Trinity House authorities will establish a semi-watched light on Peninis Head, St. Mary's. The new light will be exhibited from a braced iron tower, circular in shape, white in colour, and 45 ft. high from base to vane. This change in the lighting of the Scillies has entailed the issue of a lengthy notice to Mariners.

Mme. Sabine Oddo, the eighteenth-woman advocate in France, was called to the Bar on 13th ult.

Inventions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casts of 375 lbs net.
In Bags of 250 lbs net.
SHIENWAN, TOME'S & CO.
General Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1911. [1124]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.
(Qualified).

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER
(Qualified).

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

W. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

John Thomas Cotton.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

Antislavery.



**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUOR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in

Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'
STOUT

In PINTS and SPLITS

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.
A. B. C., 5th edition
Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

Hongkong, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1911.

AUSTRALIA.

The proximity of Australia to Hongkong naturally invests the progress of the Island Continent with peculiar interest for us. This is largely sentimental, for, as yet, trade between Australia and ourselves is in its infancy; but it is nevertheless a matter of concern to us that the Commonwealth should advance as rapidly as possible. It is the one great country to-day absolutely under the sway of a Labour government, and therefore the features of its problem are out of the common. One of the most interesting of these, perhaps, is the government's wide reading of the word "protection." A case came to our notice a few days ago which throws a bright light on the way in which Australia is protected from itself. A firm in America exported to Australia a highly up-to-date mine drilling machine, which was welcomed by the mine owners and the more efficient workmen, since it was capable of doing eight runs a day to the ordinary machine's

three. The Unions at once were on the alert, and after the usual pressure had been applied the Government passed a measure forbidding more to be done than the least capable machine working one of the older machines could do. Now this has two effects, both deleterious. In the first place it restricts output, which means wealth, and thus artificially limits the country's richness; and secondly, it puts a premium on inefficiency and thus retards progress. This is but one of the peculiar pieces of legislation to the credit (or otherwise) of Mr. Wade's Government which, while anxious to do the best possible for the working man of Australia and the country at large, cannot be said to be going about the matter in a commonsense way.

In all times and in every clime expansion has meant suffering for the weaker—for a time; those lacking the calibre to respond to the push of natural forces must go to the wall, and we would still be but little advanced along the path of progress had the Law bent its best efforts to leveling the strong to the side of the weak. That is not, has never been, its function, but, on the contrary, its great and best efforts have been to raise not lower. If it fails to raise a man helped by his own ability, then that man is a failure and of no use whatever in the general scheme of things. This is what Mr. Wade and his advisors appear not to realize, and it is, therefore, with some concern that we study the problems of the Commonwealth. It is all the more unfortunate that this "Labour"-governed country should be a Leveller among nations, since the standard of intelligence and of education among its people is unequalled in any other part of the globe. The ordinary minor in Australia is as well-schooled a man as an ordinary clerk in other countries, and were he allowed to expand and grow as his ambitions urge a people second to none would hold Australia for the British flag.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Although Hongkong has been honoured by Mother Nature with an earthquake zone to herself, apart altogether from the main line of such disturbances, which runs from the Behring Sea through Japan, Formosa and the southern Islands, across the Pacific, we have been singularly free from those earth tremors. Twice this week, however, the forces that control such agitations of the earth's crust have shaken us in our security. The first shock of what we must suppose to be a series, was felt at 4 a.m. on Monday last, lasting about two minutes. It was slight as compared with this morning's shake, which "in all" was nearly of five minutes duration and at its full strength was violent enough actually to displace beds and throw ornaments from tables. Failing the necessary instruments, the Observatory authorities are unable to give us any very definite facts about this visitation. It may be the "tail" of an earthquake in Japan or Formosa or, even farther south, or it may be a purely local disturbance within what we may call the Hongkong-Macau zone.

A present resident of Hongkong, who has spent many years in Japan and there experienced several quakes, tells us that an apparently less violent tremor than that of this morning has been in his knowledge sufficient to throw down houses and cause loss of life. It is fortunately without ill effects here, if we exclude a few broken ornaments and a few cases of

"nervos." Inquiries have proved that the Chinese are greatly excited. The two shocks within the week have thrown them, the common people, that is, somewhat off their balance, and the usual rumours of famine, pestilence and sudden death are ripe. There is no doubt that the shock this morning was severe enough to deserve attention, as our news story will, we think, prove, and the electric storm which followed it, although never nearer to Hongkong than a mile and quarter, suggests that there are strong natural disturbances in this neighbourhood.

The role of Job's comforter is a poor one to play, but it would be idle to deny that the local buildings are ill-adapted to withstand the effects of a really serious quake. As our informant, mentioned above, states, wooden houses in Japan, built at least partly with a view to withstanding earthquakes, collapsed under a tremor less violent than that experienced by us this morning. How much more liable to destruction are the somewhat top heavy, if handsome, buildings of the city of Victoria, the more massive of which are built on piles or reclaimed land. We hope that our little zone of seismic disturbance will leave us again unshaken, to enjoy for many years our hard-earned comforts, for despite the natural interest which it excites, an earthquake is a very good thing "to live out of."

HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. inform us that the Korea arrived at Manila on Saturday and is expected to sail for Hongkong on May 17th.

The Chinese Government Paper mill which is being erected at seven mile creek, Hankow, is expected to be completed by the end of the present month.

London papers to hand report that when a sixteen-year-old girl was kissing a dog it snapped at her and bit through her upper lip. She died from septic pneumonia as a result of the bite.

Large numbers of coolies are leaving for Manchuria by every vessel that sails from Chefoo and Tientsin. They are arriving at Dalny and Newchwang at the rate of over 500 a day.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending April 29, there were 370 deaths, giving a ratio per milo of population of 66.01.

The latest style in millinery takes the shape of "Coal-heaver" hats. A fashion note describes this latest illustration of the inventive genius of Dame Fashion as being characterized by a "long, soft droop" behind, not unlike the effect produced on the heads of English coal-heavers. What next?

About a week ago two prisoners in the Tsang Shing gao made an attempt to escape. The prison gate was broken and the warders were attacked. They called for help, and their calls were heard by a Yuman's runner who was passing. He at once made for the Yamen, escaping the bullets fired by the prisoners. Troops soon arrived. One of the prisoners shot himself and the other was captured.

In Canton the other day a native of Fukien rented a house. He had not been there long before the white ribbons denoting death were hung outside. A coffin was taken in and for several days remained there. Suspicions were aroused and the police instituted a search. They could find nothing which warranted them taking action until they examined the coffin in spite of the objections raised. The coffin contained no body, but was full of dynamite. Five men were arrested.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a subscription of \$200 from Mr. Chen Sanfan.

The duties of the Chief Detective Inspectorship, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. J. W. Hanson, were to-day taken over by Inspector A. Collett.

All the motor boats on the West River have been chartered by the Government as well as a number of junks in order to convey troops down to Canton from Nanning.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held on Saturday afternoon in the Happy Valley, weather permitting. A very interesting programme has been arranged.

Lady Jagard will sail for Japan on the 20th instant. She will be in residence in that country four months. She will be at home for the last time this season on Friday, the 19th at 4.30 p.m.

At the Magistracy to-day, Mr. F. A. Hazlewood resumed his duties as Senior Magistrate, replacing Mr. E. R. Halifax who now takes over the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

An attractive bill of fare is the order at the Empiro Cinematograph. The vocal efforts of Signor Salvati and Signor Falante night, woke applause, while Mme. Bascan's contributions are no less pleasing.

It has been reported to the police that, during the night of the 13th instant, a larceny occurred at 132, Shaukiwan West, clothing, and household utensils to the value of about \$12 having been carried away.

A Chinese clerk in the employ of Messrs. Douglas Laprae & Co., of Hongkong, was kidnapped during a recent visit to the tombs of his ancestors in Kwangtung province, and has not been heard of since.

The Bijou Cinematograph was packed to its utmost capacity on Saturday night and many people had to be turned away for lack of accommodation. The "Flower Street Follies" were well received.

Mr. Chas. Mackay's rich humour should be seen to be appreciated.

At Shatin yesterday afternoon a Chinaman shot a lad of 17 years with a revolver, inflicting such injuries that the latter has to be brought into Hongkong for hospital treatment. The assailant's identity is known and steps are being taken to secure his arrest. Particulars of the affair are not yet to hand.

A French merchant at Pakhoi obtained a supply of human hair from the interior and secured a transit pass for its export. The goods were detained a few miles from the place. The French Consul was made acquainted with the circumstances and he has lodged a protest with the Canton Viceroy against the illegal action of the authorities. He points out that the export of human hair from China by virtue of the transit pass is not prohibited by Treaty. The Viceroy has accordingly instructed the Prefect of Kaochow to settle the case without delay.

The latest style in millinery takes the shape of "Coal-heaver" hats. A fashion note describes this latest illustration of the inventive genius of Dame Fashion as being characterized by a "long, soft droop" behind, not unlike the effect produced on the heads of English coal-heavers. What next?

About a week ago two prisoners in the Tsang Shing gao made an attempt to escape. The prison gate was broken and the warders were attacked. They called for help, and their calls were heard by a Yuman's runner who was passing. He at once made for the Yamen, escaping the bullets fired by the prisoners. Troops soon arrived. One of the prisoners shot himself and the other was captured.

In Canton the other day a native of Fukien rented a house. He had not been there long before the white ribbons denoting death were hung outside. A coffin was taken in and for several days remained there. Suspicions were aroused and the police instituted a search. They could find nothing which warranted them taking action until they examined the coffin in spite of the objections raised. The coffin contained no body, but was full of dynamite. Five men were arrested.

EARTHQUAKE.

THIS MORNING'S SEVERE
DISTURBANCES.

Last night, or rather early this morning, a severe earthquake was experienced. It was of the horizontal tremor variety, and from the statements of various people it is judged that it ran from east to west, lasting only a few seconds in each case, for there were in reality two shocks. From people, who were awake at the time, it appears that the first shock was a sudden and violent one, while the second was more gradual and after rising in a crescendo, to its full strength, died away. People in bed were shaken, mosquito nets and their supports were violently swayed against the wall, and small objects were displaced on the table. The Chinese rushed out of the houses and gathered in the streets, excitedly comparing notes and Blake pier was crowded with natives, who were making ready to take to the boats if necessary. Others ran about the streets blowing police whistles, and betraying general signs of panic. Shortly afterwards a severe electric storm burst some distance away, and kept on for about two hours.

This was followed by heavy rain. Though severe, it was not so bad as those which were recorded in August 1905, when the people of Macao were terrified by prolonged disturbances, coincident with an eclipse of the sun. So much did it prey upon the native mind that many came to Hongkong. This earthquake was also felt in Kowloon and Hongkong. About a month later another severe series of shocks was felt over South China continuing over 9 hours, but Hongkong on that occasion appears to have only felt two separate convulsions.

In Kowloon the shock was also greatly felt and though small ornaments were not disturbed, moderate sized pictures were found in the morning to be hanging askew, beyond that there were few traces of the visitation.

Enquiry at the Observatory elicited very little information, for the simple reason that there are no instruments provided for the purpose of detecting seismological disturbances. Consequently the true direction, and the duration of the shocks can not be ascertained. However the approximate time was given as 12.41 a.m.

Our representative was able to procure at the Observatory a copy of the Rossi-Forel scale I to X which has been adopted by seismologists throughout the world, and which will be of use to the general public for ascertaining the gradations of violence of earthquakes in the future. It will be seen that the disturbance of last night comes somewhere in the proximity of classes 3 and 4. The scale is as follows:

1. Recorded by a single seismograph, or by seismographs of the same pattern, but not by several seismographs of different kinds; the shock felt by an experienced observer.

2. Recorded by seismographs of different kinds; felt by a small number of persons at rest.

3. Felt by several persons at rest, strong enough for the direction to be appreciable.

4. Felt by persons in motion; cracking of ceilings.

5. Felt especially by everyone; ringing of some bells.

6. General awakening of those asleep; general ringing of bells, stopping of clocks; visible disturbance of trees and shrubs; some startled persons leaving their dwellings.

7. Fall of plaster; ringing of church bells; general panic, little or no damage to buildings.

8. Fall of chimneys; cracks in the walls of buildings.

9. Partial or total destruction of some buildings.

10. Great disaster; rains; disturbance of strata, fissures in the earth's crust, rock fall's from mountains.

It is an interesting fact to note that Hongkong is situated in the zone of seismological disturbances in the South of China, and is some distance from the general track of earthquakes which extends through the Philippines and Japan to Alaska.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED AT
CANTON.

Information from Canton seems to show that the shocks must have been pretty severe, for it appears that houses have fallen through the disturbance.

EARTHQUAKE ITEMS.

At the Central Police Station the shock of the earthquake was felt very severely. So alarming was the disturbance that many of the men quartered there—Europeans, Indians and Chinese alike—rushed out to the compound and remained there till daylight. Reports from the outstations show that the shock was felt all over the island from Aberdeen to Shaukiwan, as well as in Yaumati and Hunghom on the other side of the harbour.

This is said to be the third earthquake which has occurred in Hongkong within the past sixteen years, and is the most severe as well as the most prolonged of recent seismic shocks experienced in the Colony.

Immediately after the earthquake, the streets, in the central part of the city, became crowded with Chinese, who had rushed from their houses in alarm. Following their usual custom in such cases, the Chinese beat gongs incessantly until long after the time of the disturbance.

In Old Bailey, Bonham Strand and Jervois Street, the throng of excited people was very dense and the thoroughfares in that neighbourhood were filled till daylight with shouting, gesticulating Chinese.

One ludicrous thing about the affair was that, in addition to the gong-beating, the general hubbub was made worse by the shrill shrieking of police whistles. Every Chinaman who carried such a whistle—and a great many do—seemed to think it to be his bounden duty to use it to the utmost of his lung power; though the efficacy of a resort to its assistance in stopping a disturbance of the seismic kind must have been patent enough to them all.

As a matter of fact, no one appeared to know what the trouble was, for a time. Even the canine population became frantic for the time being. House dogs rushed from room to room, and pariahs careered madly along the streets. So far the police have had no report of any serious casualty arising out of the earthquake.

The inmates of the Matilda Hospital were roused by the shocks.

FUJIYAMA ACTIVE.

SACRED MOUNTAIN OF
JAPAN BURSTS FORTH.AFTER CENTURIES OF
QUIETUDE.

A private telegram received here yesterday states that Fujiyama has become active.

The sacred volcanic mountain of Japan began to admit smoke and ashes and, later, quantities of mud and lava on Sunday or Saturday. The eruption appears to be formidable.

For centuries this great volcano has been quiet. It has been a favourite resort of tourists, and its sudden activity has caused something like consternation among the people.

The telegram does not mention any seismic disturbance, but the view generally held here is that the shock of this morning is an off-shoot of a quake in Japan or in the Philippines.

ARMED RAID ON A JUNK.
AT MIRS BAY.

This morning the police reported that information had been received of the raiding of a junk at Mirs Bay. The junk was lying at anchor on the 12th inst., when, about 11 a.m., she was boarded by five armed men who had come alongside in a sampan.

The pirates, who were armed with revolvers, drove the crew below and battered them down while they ransacked the craft. It was not until 7 p.m. that the crew ventured on deck. They then found that the marauders had decamped with \$22 in cash, besides a quantity of clothing, bedding and lamps to the total value of about \$50.

Although the piracy occurred in broad daylight the junk people are unable to testify to the identity of any of the pirates, so that there appears to be little likelihood of the latter being captured.

THE CHEERFUL GIVERS
OF HINGHWA.

Every fourth bushel of rice that is raised by the heathen population of south western China goes to feed "the voracious appetite of some dumb idol" or the no less exacting ministrants at their shrines, says Mr. Harry G. Dildine in "The Epworth Herald" (Chicago). Furthermore, he is convinced that, in the three countries

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA RUBBER COMPANY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Singapore, May 15th 2-30 p.m.

The General Rubber Company of America are acquiring the New Asahai Tobacco Company of Sumatra and are planting 70,000 acres with rubber. Of this number 20,000 will be planted by 1912. This will stop purchasers connected with the United States Rubber Company from using upwards of 25 per cent of the rubber used in America.

A NEW SOLICITOR.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court this afternoon, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, made an application on behalf of Miles Bainforth Walker for the latter to be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court as a solicitor.

Mr. Alabaster said that the motion was made under Sections 21 and 22 of the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1871. There were three affidavits filed. The affidavits were sufficient evidence of identity but Mr. Walker had left his certificate at his banker's in London and he asked his Lordship to admit the applicant to practice subject to the production of the certificate within a reasonable time.

His Lordship found the papers in order and granted the application, at the same time expressing the hope that the new member of the Bar would have a pleasant sojourn in the Colony and a prosperous career.

The applicant:—Thank you my Lord.

SEQUEL TO THE NATIVE BANK SENSATION.

As a sequel to the sensational Chinese banking occurrence published in these columns, in our issue of May 10th, Wong King Sam was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy today, on a charge of the larceny of money by means of a trick.

Mr. Bruton prosecuted on behalf of the Lai Lung Bank, and Mr. d'Almada defended.

It appears that, according to the prosecution, the prisoner was concerned with two other men, not in custody, who, it is alleged, called on several banks in the colony and obtained large sums of foreign money supposedly for the use of the Wing Yuen bank. The money was taken to the Wing Yuen bank by messengers, who were told that they would be given the Hongkong currency in exchange in an hour time. They went away, and returning, found that the men had all gone with the exception of the defendant.

The evidence was still being heard when we went to press.

LAND SALES.

At the Public Works Department offices this afternoon Island Lot Nos. 1880 and 30 were put up for sale for public auction. The first lot which is situated at Banham Road was sold to Messrs. A. P. Samy and Leung Kin for \$1,520. The upset price was \$1,500. The next lot, which is adjoining Garden Lot No. 2, Caroline Hill Road, went to Mr. T. S. Forrest for Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd., for \$1,302.

A new cafe, the Alexandra, which will open on the first of June in the premises previously occupied by the Netherlands Bank, will offer first-class tiffins, dinners and light refreshments at the usual hours. A huge soda water fountain is to be installed, and the new venture, under the management of Mr. Markham, promises to be a success.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

In the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this afternoon, Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice Gomportz sitting as a Full Court, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, moved a motion for leave to appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice F. A. Hinchliffe, Acting Puisne Judge, delivered on the 31st March last in a special case stated by the parties—Thomas O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Company, Limited, for the opinion of the Court. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, represented the respondents.

Mr. Potter said that that was a motion for leave to appeal from an order made by the learned Acting Puisne Judge in Chambers. The Full Court had given them permission to apply for leave to appeal on March 31. Notice of motion for leave to appeal had been served and a special case had been prepared.

Counsel at this point proceeded to read an affidavit which mentioned arrears of salary due from the Ellis Kadoorie School. Since the Full Court had given them permission to apply for leave to appeal, affidavit had been filed by both Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. Gardiner. He did not know whether the affidavits were admissible. He did not know whether they were relevant to the issue, but he would read the affidavits if their Lordships liked. As a matter of procedure, he submitted that the affidavits were not admissible. As far as he was concerned, all their Lordship had to decide was a dry point of law, and he did not think the facts were not important one way or the other.

The Puisne Judge—Perhaps it would be better to read the affidavits?

Mr. Potter—Yes, perhaps they would throw more light on the matter.

When Counsel concluded reading the affidavit, the Chief Justice asked: "What's the point?"

Mr. Potter—The point is very short indeed. The action was brought by O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Company on the 16th March. Defendant's solicitor took out a summons, the substance of which was that the writ should be amended by striking out defendant's name, which the Puisne Judge did. That left them a writ on which the plaintiff appeared and on which there was no defendant. There could have been no writ. It was at one time suggested that it was Mr. Gardiner himself who got that done. What Mr. Gardiner really said was: "If we can't agree, let us appoint a day to have the matter argued in Chambers." He wanted to save expense but in no way was it suggested that defendant's name should be struck out.

The Chief Justice—Perhaps what was really meant was "You have the wrong defendant. Get the right one and we will proceed with the case."

Mr. Potter—Exactly, my Lord. There's no necessity to go into the question of law. We had always maintained that the party was the right one but since it was said: "You can't sue Lau Chu Pak. You must sue the whole lot of them" (about sixty people) we said we must have an undertaking as to costs. We did not wish one client to be involved in greater expense than necessary.

The Puisne Judge—Why did Mr. Gardiner suggest?

Mr. Potter—He did not suggest at all. That's the great point. The letter was not even read before his Lordship. There's no going into the merits of the case. No defendant can apply to have his name struck out. He can apply to have the action dismissed, if he can show it to be vexatious; otherwise the case will be proceeded with and if it proves to be vexatious and in the end have his costs paid, I'll put my case at the highest.

I say there is not a single case where under the rules a defendant has applied for his name to be struck out, for any other reason except that he is vexatious.

Sir Henry—I don't see why he shouldn't.

Mr. Potter—My friend says he doesn't see why he shouldn't. I'll show their Lordships why.

AVIATION INTOXICATES.

OPINION OF ITALIAN AVIATOR.

The Italian aviator Cei who was killed near Paris some few weeks ago left a letter which throws much light on the passion for flying which urges men to take the grave-risks they do on air-machines. Cei confesses that his flights were not prudent. He states that he was incapable of checking his enthusiasm, and impulses. "Believe me," he wrote, "aviation has taken me in its mesh, with its complete seduction, its sublime grandeur, its sublime poetry. Flight with its indescribable emotions, intoxicates me, and the greater the difficulties the more it attracts me. In aviation, I think, everything must be risked to secure a place in the battalion of airmen, old and new." This reckless spirit does not animate all flying men. Of course we are thankful to say everyone is sensible of the many and great risks to which all who go up into the air are exposed. But in flying as in everything else prudence is the better part of valour. The fascination of flying is unquestionably great and it is quite easy to understand how powerful a hold it could obtain over an excitable nature such as Cei's; but it is not necessary to let one's self go entirely on any occasion, and to utterly abandon oneself to the intoxicating delights of flying is to weaken the sense of judgment and upset the cool nerve necessary for those who desire to fly with success and safety. Cei's confession is pathetic, but we feel sure his uncheckable excitement is not indulged in by the experienced flying men.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

The German Emperor and Empress and Princess Victoria Louise of Hohenzollern were to have departed from Germany on board the Imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, for England yesterday, and their arrival was expected to-day. Their Imperial Majesties will occupy specially fitted rooms in Buckingham Palace. His Majesty will travel with a very large suite. It is expected he will attend the unveiling of the Queen Victoria statue to-morrow and afterwards lunch with the newly formed Anglo-German Friendship Society. In all probability their Majesties will visit the Drury Lane Theatre on Wednesday to witness the performance of "Money," the rehearsals for which have been conducted under the supervision of Sir Squire Bancroft.

Regarding the large suite which will travel with their Majesties, a story is told that on one occasion when the German Emperor was staying in England, on garcon, his suite numbered eighty persons. Then, even Lowther Castle, which His Imperial Majesty honoured with a visit, was scarcely large enough to provide accommodation for all.

RATE WAR PROSPECTS.

On the Berlin and Hamburg Bourses the unfavourable Bremen emigration figures had a discouraging effect, while the statement of Mr. Booth at the general meeting of the Cunard Company caused a certain amount of temporary weakness. In this connection the Berlin Borsen Courier says the North Atlantic pool is of the greatest importance for Germany's two largest steamship companies. "The same Cunard Line which led the fight a few years ago has intimated that under certain circumstances there may be a return to the former unsatisfactory state of affairs. One need not necessarily take this assertion in too tragic a fashion. Threats are, so to speak, the bread and butter of renewals of agreements, and one may ask whether the Cunard Line really feels itself strong enough to start out again on another gigantic war. It would, therefore, have been quite wrong if the Bourse had attributed any disproportionate importance to the utterances of the English company."

The "O. B." Brewery Co. have established a branch office in Shanghai, with Mr. Dooley (formerly of Dunning & Co.) as manager. The Brewery Co. have also just secured the services of one of the most experienced brewers in England. He arrives here at an early date to direct the manufacture of ale and stout. His experience is extensive both in English and Scottish breweries.

On attaining the seventy-second anniversary of their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. David Carrington, of Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, have received congratulations from the King.

FIFTY CHINESE DISCONSOLATE.

Ottawa, Ont., April 10.—About fifty disconsolate Chinamen who are anxious to pay the capitation tax of \$600 to the Canadian Government, but cannot do so under the law, are held up here and in Montreal this morning. They landed at Vancouver the other day from the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan, along with 118 other Chinamen who were allowed to pay the capitation tax on landing.

The law provides that only one Chinaman to each fifty tons gross register of the ship shall be allowed to pay the capitation tax. There was consequently a rush to be the first to pay the tax. Those who were not included among the 118 fortune ones went on to Ottawa and Montreal, declaring that they were in transit to Mexico. After going to Mexico they can return at once to Canada, and their capitation tax will be gladly received here. The object of the law is to prevent overcrowding on the ships. Canadian lawyers are trying to find a way out of the difficulty this morning, and in the meantime the Chinamen are being detained here and at Montreal. An official of the government said this morning:

"The unrevised returns for the fiscal year ended March 31 showed that the government received the sum of \$2,250,000 in capitation taxes from Chinamen. We get the millions and the United States gets the Chinamen, we are told."

THE FORMOSAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

In view of the satisfactory export of Formosan sugar to China and of an order received from London for 10,000 tons of Formosan crude sugar, says a Taipei dispatch to the "Asahi," the officials of the Taiwan Sugar Company, of Formosa, are of opinion that there is no cause for concern regarding the prospects of the sugar trade of the island. They have accordingly decided to establish a large sugar-mill at Kuanthihsien, in Taiwan district, capable of producing 1,200 tons of crude sugar a day. The company has approached the authorities of the Government-General to urge the shortening of the term during which the formation of new sugar-mills in Formosa is prohibited.—"Japan Chronicle."

FLOATING MINE IN ISE BAY.

FISHERMEN'S FIND.

We learn from a Tsu dispatch that on the morning of the 2nd instant a large floating-mine was discovered by fishermen off Oyodo-mura, Taki district, Miyazaki, in Ise Bay. The fishermen tried to pick up the mine, but a heavy iron chain was attached to it, and it proved too heavy for them to pick up. They sought the assistance of other fishing-boats in the vicinity, and eventually five boats towed the mine to Tsu, and reported the discovery to the Tsu City Office.

It is supposed that the mine is one of those laid in connection with the operations of the Naval Gunnery School. A later report states that the chain attached to the mine parted, and the mine floated away again.—"Japan Chronicle."

PORT OF LONDON.

Dr. Williams, medical officer of the Port of London, states in his annual report that the number of vessels arriving last year at Gravesend from foreign ports was 9,000. These were visited by the boarding medical officers, and 15,248 passengers and 60,000 seamen were medically examined. The number of visits paid by the sanitary inspectors was 38,507. Of the ships inspected 57.67 flew the British flag. Cases of infectious diseases to the number of 144 were reported by shipmasters on arrival, and the most severe cases were treated at the port hospital at Denton, near Gravesend.

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with R.N., this morning a Chinese was charged with anchoring in Causeway Refuge Bay without a proper permit. He pleaded guilty and was fined five dollars.

To-day's Advertisements.

Theatre Royal.

RETURN VISIT OF

HENRY DALLAS and his Company

"THE FOLLIES."

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY

and SATURDAY,

MAY 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Plants Now Open at MOUTRIE'S, Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1110]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SCANDIA."

Captain Kniesel, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, clased, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:

Ex. s.s. "Guadira" from Stabul, HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1124]

Intimations

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1124]

NOTICE.

In accordance with instructions from our Head Office, the name of our firm has this day been changed to THORESEN & CO.

A. AGAARD, THORESEN & CO., Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1124]

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CARPENTERS, CAULKERS, PLATERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, SCRAPPERS, SHOEMAKERS or LEATHER-WORKERS for the period of 12 months commencing 1st July next to H.M. Naval Yard.

Form of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and when filled in should be deposited in the Tender Box at the Main Gate of the Yard, not later than noon Thursday, 26th May, 1911.

W. T. HOOKADAY, Chief Constructor, Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1130]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents, Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1131]

CONNOISSEURS

ARE

UNANIMOUS

AS TO THE SUPERIORITY OF

MARTELL'S

(THREE STAR)

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a regular schedule service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Quebec

"Empress of Japan" Satur., May 20. "Empress of Britain" Fri., June 16.
"Empress of China" Satur., June 10. "Allan Line" Fri., July 7.
"Monteagle" Wed., June 23.
"Empress of India" Satur., July 1. "Empress of Ireland" Fri., July 28.
"Empress of Japan" Satur., July 22. "Allan Line" Fri., Aug. 18.
"Empress of China" Satur., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain" Fri., Sept. 8."Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct £110).
Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by a trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £45.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

TIENTHSIN CHIPIHNG Wed'day, 17th May, Noon.
MANILA LOONGSANG Saturday, 20th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI FOOKSANG* Monday, 29th May, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA KUTSANG* Wed'day, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nanming" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Lubuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

18

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC"	6,252 ...	G. B. McGill.	30th May
"LUERIC"	6,400 ...	J. Mathie.....	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central America and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offered.

The steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Luceric" and "Orteric" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special arrangements have been made for express parcels to American and Canadian points.

For rates of freight or passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.
Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

1805

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.Proposed sailings of steamers for
HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.For Steamers Captain Tons Sails on
SWATOW "Helene" H. Bendixen 1,750, May 17, 9 a.m.

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.,
Telephone 805.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

1104

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES, MISHIMA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 24th
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA CAPT. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000 May, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, KAGA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th
PENANG, COLOMBO, ATSUTA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 21st
PORT SAID... CAPT. M. Pagino, Tons 7,000 June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., KAMAKURA MARU, SATURDAY, 20th
& SEATTLE... CAPT. B. Kon., Tons 7,000 May, from KOBEVICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SAWA MARU, TUESDAY,
KELUNG, SHANGHAI, INABA MARU, TUESDAY,
YOKOICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY,
20th June, at 4 p.m.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY,
MANILA, THURSDAY, 5,000 9th June, at Noon.
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE, NIKKO MARU, FRIDAY,
Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 7th July, at Noon.BOMBAY via COLOMBO MARU, TUESDAY,
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO, CAPT. Salter, Tons 5,000 16th May.SHANGHAI, via CEYLON MARU, WEDNESDAY,
MOJI & KOBE, CAPT. F. Pyne, Tons 6,000 24th May.KOBE and YOKOICHI, HITACHI MARU, THURSDAY,
HAMA, CAPT. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000 25th May, at 11 a.m.NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOICHI, NIKKO MARU, WEDNESDAY,
HAMA, CAPT. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 7th June, at Noon.Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. 1 Cargo only.
* Carries dock passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1st JUNE, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

YOKOHAMA	KODA	MOJI	NAGASAKI	
RETURN	RETURN	RETURN	RETURN	
1st Class \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90
2nd \$ 80 \$ 70 \$ 60 \$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

Through passenger tickets issued to the principal cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-world tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, passage, sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS To SAIL.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, "TAMING" 16th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI, "KUOKIANG" 17th, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, "LUCHOW" 18th, 4 p.m.

TIENTHSIN, "HUICHOW" 20th, 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, "TEAN" 23rd, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FREIGHTS. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin screw steamers "Tean" and "Tawing," cabin accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft, cabin accommodation of s.s. "Kafong" is situated on deck, 4th.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chefoo, Linan, Chinkoo)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday, for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For freight or passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

1105

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles,

Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantino, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD. HOMeward.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Scandia 25th May

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. Bayern 26th May

For Rotterdam & Hamburg:

S.S. Arcadia 1st June

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

S.S. Kreisfels 9th June

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. Scandia 28th June

For further particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Line,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [566]

Hamburg-Amerika Line,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [14]

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. Sailing Date.

ZAFIRO... 4000 M. C. Smith. MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO SATURDAY, 20th May, 4 p.m.

RUBI 4000 S. Crosby ... MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TUESDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

LIFE.

The origin of life has been a fascinating study ever since man first began to ask himself whence he had come and whether he was bound. The greatest intellects the world has ever known have grappled with the problem, but a solution of it which leaves nothing to conjecture has still to be discovered. Professor Jay Rodger, who has been in our midst, holds a decided view on the question, or, rather, has what he considers to be a sound and tenable explanation of the phenomena of life, and while, in the absence of any more definite theory, he is thoroughly entitled to pin his faith thereto and will probably carry with him the great bulk of orthodox Christianity, it still has to be admitted that it is only a theory, not a certainty, and will not therefore prove acceptable to all thinkers who have given themselves up to a study of the all-engrossing mystery. He is quite within the bounds of truth when he asserts that so far as is known life has never yet been generated from what is termed inanimate or inorganic matter, though, on the other hand, it is fairly to be urged that Nature has not yet yielded up all her secrets to enquiring man and that the solution of the phenomena only awaits discovery. This is as far as we can at present go.

Daily Press.

The success which Japan is achieving in Korea is now being recognised and ungrudgingly acknowledged by men who have claimed to pronounce an opinion on the subject. A recent traveller who has been touring in the country as a special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports that he found the country remarkably changed for the better since its annexation, and he bears testimony to the fact that Japan is treating the Koreans well. The discontent originally felt has been almost eradicated. No one acquainted with the nature of the work Japan has been doing in Korea can be in any doubt as to the great benefits which must accrue, to the people of Korea from the new order of things which is gradually being introduced. It was a happy inspiration which suggested the publication of annual reports in English on the progress of these reforms in Korea. We have just received with the compliments of the Government General of Chosen, the third of this series, which brings the record of the work down to March 1910. Herein we get a very comprehensive review of the great work which is bringing order out of chaos in the administration, promoting economic development and generally laying the foundation of peace, contentment, progress and prosperity in the country. A New Korea is in the making, and the task is one which has demanded, and will for many years continue to need, the highest qualities of statesmanship, inexhaustible patience and steady perseverance. What Japan has done for herself shows a desire to do for Korea even before that country became part and parcel of the Japanese Empire. She has given to Korea, or Chosen as it now called.

South China Morning Post.

BUSINESS METHODS.

While we would not be willing to uphold in their entirety the hustling, over-confident, even daring methods of our American cousins, we are prone to admit that the British are slow to a fault, that their methods are antique, that there is too much reliance on reputations gained in the past, while sufficient care is not taken to safeguard the future. It seems to us that there should be a happy medium, and that mutual dealings should eventually bring to each the good qualities of the methods pursued by the other. Indeed, it is our observation that, when Briton and American go abroad and meet on common ground, widely separated from their respective home influences this actually occurs for, after a few years, there is a apparently but little to distinguish them. They do not, however, seem to meet half way, for the American,

ever ready for change, absorbs more of British methods than the latter, more loth to change, does of American methods. This thought leads us a step further, and tempts us say: if we could but have him long enough, it would be easy to make a Briton of him.

CHINESE ANTI-JAPANESE.

The "National Daily News" of Peking writing of the criticism of Japanese papers that "The Chinese are anti-Japanese," says if it is true there is surely good reason for the Chinese having such feeling, and cites the many actions of Japan which have shown her dangerous attitude as concerns all affairs in China over which Japan can exert her influence. "The first cry of Japan of some languages, race and continent" was substituted for that of partition and annexation of China. The sending by Japan of the Tatsu Maru with snigled arms and ammunition into China and the subsequent further loss of face by China in being compelled to release the steamer has not helped matters. "If China shows anti-Japanese feeling it is for good cause and the present agitation is patriotic rather than antagonistic. The Japan people are responsible for the feeling and only they can terminate it.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL IN CHINA.

Two days south of Chienan in the Black Miao village of Panghui, there a mission station where Mr. and Mrs. Powell have resided for two years. They have just told me a most interesting incident.

Recently, one of their helpers was away for a visit to his home. When he returned he excused himself for being behind time by saying there had been a "broth-cooking" in his village. When asked what he meant, he said there had been a quarrel which was settled by cooking broth. The quarrel started between two women. A certain young woman was in the habit of visiting an elder woman; one day the elder woman said, "I don't like you to come here. After you were here once my husband died. Another visit was followed by my son's death. I believe you bring us bad luck and I want you to keep away." Needless to say such an accusation aroused great hostility and some trouble ensued. Finally, one of the young woman's party offered to vindicate her character by the broth making test.

A day was appointed and a great crowd gathered, to see the trial. A large cauldron was brought out and set over rudely prepared fireplace. Into this a mess of millet was put to boil, and an axe-head was laid in the bottom of the cauldron. When the contents began to boil the young woman's champion stripped his arm bare. His duty was to reach down into the boiling porridge and snatch out the axe-head with his naked hand. If his skin were blistered, then the young woman's cause was lost; if not, her honour was vindicated. Each side had also wagered a stake of some Tls. 25.

To snatch out the axe-head was the work of an instant; and the woman's hand and arm came out uninjured from the scalding bath. It was clear, therefore, that the young lady was not the minister of bad luck.

This is the first instance of trial by ordeal I have met with in China. —"North China Daily News."

DEPORTATION OF CHINESE.

New York, April 1.—United States Marshal Honkel has found a way to economize in the deportation of Chinamen who have been held to be in this country in violation of the Chinese exclusion act. Hitherto the Chinamen have been shipped across the continent to the Pacific and there embarked for China, entailing considerable expense.

To-day the marshal put four Chinamen, caught here on the steamship *Comus*, together with an additional batch from Maryland and New Jersey, and the trip to China will be made by water all the way.

The batch of Chinamen sailing to-day on the *Comus* is in charge of Charles J. Kommaroli, marshal for the northern district of New York.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE
(FLOWER STREET.)
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE
and
THE FLOWER STREET PIEROTS.

GRACE WILSON. MAY MAXWELL.
CHARLES MACKAYE. BOB STEPHENSON.
IN A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.
ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.
See Hand Bills.
Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

737]

THE "GARRICK"
CIGARETTES
(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Airtight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.
LAMBERT & BUTLER,
ENGLAND.

TRADE



MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

831

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians,

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

CLARK & CO.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1093]

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.	1/32
Do. Demand 1/10 19/16	
Do. 4 months' sight 1/9 16/16	
France—Bank T.T. 2,292	
America—Bank T.T. 443	
Germany—Bank T.T. 185	
India T.T. 1,951	
Do. Demand 1,951	
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 75	
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 778	
Japan—Bank T.T. 80	
Java—Bank T.T. 103	
Buying.	
4 months' sight L.O. 1/10 1/16	
6 months' sight L.C. 1/10 1/16	
80 days' sight San Fco & N. York 45	
4 months' sight do. 46	
30 days' sight Sydney & Mel-bourne 1/10 5/16	
4 months' sight France 231	
6 months' sight do. 236	
4 months' sight Germany 140	
Bar Silver 24 11/16	
Bank of England rate. 3 %	
Sovereign. \$10.94	

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Gorman (Gneisenau) 16th inst.
Gorman (Dorflinger) 17th inst.
German (P. Sigismund) 18th inst.
American (Korea) 19th inst.
German (Coblenz) 29th inst.
American (Siberia) 30th inst.
American (China) 6th prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Dorflinger carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th ult. has lost Singapore on the 13th inst. at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on the 17th inst. at 2 p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Poona left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. and is due here on the 19th inst., at 9 a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Nubia is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 18th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Mogul Line s.s. Lovat from the United Kingdom left Singapore on the 13th inst., morning, and is therefore due here on the 19th inst., morning.

The I.C.S.N. Co. s.s. Fooksang left Calcutta for the Straits and this port on the 9th inst., and is due here on the 25th inst.

The Bank Line s.s. Kumerie arrived at Shanghai from Moji on the 13th inst.

The Bank Line s.s. Suverie arrived at Kobe from Moji on the 14th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's R.M.S. Empress of China left Vancouver, B.C., for this port (via usual ports of Call) on the 12th inst., at noon.

The Douglas Co. s.s. Hainan will leave for this port, on the 21st inst., at 10 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Carl Diderichsen, Nor. s.s. 774, Ch. Jørgensen, 13th May—Kesling 11th May, Gen. & Co.
Holmøe, Ger. s.s. 771, H. Bendixen, 13th May—from Quinton, Gen.—J. & Co.
Sophornik, Br. s.s. 1,731, T. Scharlow, 19th May—Hamburg 27th May, Gen.—H. A. L.
Tjimahi, Dutch s.s. 1,600, J. de Sedam, 15th May—Mukatton, Sth May Coal.—J. C. J. L.
Antenor, Br. s.s. 3,563, Yarwood, 14th May—Liverpool via Singapore 9th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Colombia Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,920, John S. For, 14th May—Moji 9th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Holtan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. S. Ronch, 14th May—Canton, 13th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Gregory Apar, Br. s.s. 2,001, S. H. Balleon, 14th May—Kobe 7th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.
Merip, Br. s.s. 1,180, E. Uddall, 6th May—Sarawak and Singapore 20th April, Sugar—Ku Ty Joon & Co.
Mishael, Ger. s.s. 951, J. Potoven, 3rd May—Moji 27th April, Coal.—J. & Co.
Perli, Am. s.s. 2,743, A. Lockett, 14th May—San Francisco 12th April, Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Quarts, Ger. s.s. 1,140, Danilson, 26th April—Canton 28th April, Ballast.—S. W. & Co.

Kukking, Br. s.s. 1,928, Robertson, 16th May—Canton 14th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Scandin, Br. s.s. 2,855, H. Kusel, 15th May—Iron Hamburg, Port Sait and Singapore, Gen.—H. A. L.
Brand, Nor. s.s. 1,610, W. Evenson, 16th May—Manila 18th May, Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Voroneg, Rus. s.s. 3,273, Orlovski, 16th May—Nagasaki 15th May, Gen.—M. & Co.
Lipan, Br. s.s. 1,360, C. O. Williams, 16th May—Shanghai 12th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Singan, Br. s.s. 1,047, F. Jamieson, 16th May—Haiphong 12th and Hanoi, 14th May, Gen.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Loosok, for Swatow.
Seanghee, for Amoy.
Mantseng, for Sandakan.
Voweng, for Singapore.
Sopernik, for Kohko.
Hauoi, for Pakhoi.
Antenor, for Siam.
Agamemnon, for Singapore.
Linan, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

May 14.

Hainan, for Swatow.
Daigin-maru, for Swatow.
Chewan, for Shengchi.
Choyang, for Swatow.

May 15.

Breconshire, for Yokohama.
Kwong-an, for Shanghai.
Seang Foo, for Rangoon.
Hanshi, for Haiphong.
Longnong, for Saigon.
Lo o ok, for Bangkok.
Sabine Rickmers, for Swatow.
Linan, for Canton.

Quinto, Ger. s.s. 900, T. Schlossmeyer, 12th May—Bangkok via Swatow 6th May, Rice—S. & Co.
Rajan, Ger. s.s. 1,275, H. C. Robor, 11th May—Bangkok 4th May, Rice and Teckwood—B. & S.
Romany, Br. s.s. 2,510, J. O. Lachet, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Potoloum—A. P. & Co.
Shantung, Br. s.s. 1,895, J. Robinson, 1st May—from Hongay Gon.—B. & S.
Sogin Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,110, K. Sukan, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Taooma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,881, H. Yamamoto, 10th May—Manila 8th May, Flour—O. S. K.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,850, G. H. Pennefather, 12th May—Manila 9th May, Hemp, Sugar and Sundries—B. & S.
Titan, Br. s.s. 5,725, Evans, 12th May—Manila 10th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Tiantan, Br. s.s. 1,002, F. Bucking, 12th May—Bangkok and Swatow 11th May, Rice and Wool—B. & S.
Yuonsang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 26th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Chinluu, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

A Mail will close for:—
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per Hainan, 10th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and M. ji—Per Apar, 16th May, 11 a.m.

Singapore—Per Agamemnon, 16th May, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 16th May, 1 p.m.

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Koho, &c.—

Arratoon, M. Malobohoy, K. Cohen, Mr. and I. M. Peters, Smith, C. Holmes, E.

Per Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Grove, Mr.

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Arthurdale, M. Malobohoy, K. Cohen, Mr. and I. M. Peters, Smith, C. Holmes, E.

Per Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—

Per Gregory Apar, arrived on 14th May, from Liverpool and Singapore:—